

**TAWJIHI**

**LEVEL THREE**

**Unit one**

القواعد

مع تمارين مكثف

**PREPARED BY**

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وما توفيتي إلا بالله عليه توكلتُ وإليه أنيبُ



# مراجعة أساسيات في اللغة الإنجليزية

## ضمائر اللغة الانجليزية English Pronouns

	الفاعل subject	المفعول به object	صفة الملكية (يتبعها اسم) Possessive adjective	الملكية possessive	منعكسة Reflexive
الشخص الأول (المتكلم) First person(s) speaker(s)	I	Me	My ----	Mine	Myself
	We	Us	Our ----	Ours	Ourselves
الشخص الثاني (المخاطب) Addressee(s)	You	You	Your ----	Yours	Yourself/ yourselves
3rd person-plural	They	Them	Their ----	Theirs	themselves
الشخص الثالث (الغائب) 3rd person- singular	He	Him	His ----	His	Himself
	She	Her	Her ----	Hers	Herself
	it	It	Its ----	Its	itself

## أمثلة Examples

subject	verb	object	Complement
I	see	you	daily
You	see	me	daily
We	see	them	daily
They	see	us	daily
He	sees	her	daily
She	sees	me	daily
It	sees	me	Daily
I	see	it	daily

Possessive adjectives صفات الملكية	Possessive pronouns ضمائر الملكية
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- This is <u>my</u> book.</li> <li>- These are <u>our</u> books.</li> <li>- These are <u>their</u> books.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- This book is <u>mine</u>. It is <u>mine</u>.</li> <li>- These books are <u>ours</u>. They are <u>ours</u>.</li> <li>- These books are <u>theirs</u>. They are <u>theirs</u>.</li> </ul>

Reflexive pronouns الضمائر المنعكسة
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- I saw <u>myself</u> in the mirror this morning.</li> <li>- We saw <u>ourselves</u> in the mirror this morning.</li> <li>- You saw <u>yourself</u> in the mirror this morning.</li> <li>- You saw <u>yourselves</u> in the mirror this morning.</li> <li>- They saw <u>themselves</u> in the mirror this morning.</li> <li>- He saw <u>himself</u> in the mirror this morning.</li> <li>- She saw <u>herself</u> in the mirror this morning.</li> <li>- It saw <u>itself</u> in the mirror this morning.</li> </ul>

Auxiliary verbs الأفعال المساعدة											
Verb to be				Verb to do				Verb to have			
Present	Past	P.P	Ving	Present	Past	P.P	Ving	Present	Past	P.P	Ving
am /is/are	was/were	been	being	do /does	did	done	doing	have/has	had	had	having

## Examples:

### \* Verbs to "be":

- I am Waleed.
- You are Rasha.
- We are Muslims.
- They are our friends.
- He is a student.
- She is a nurse.
- It is a liquid.

### \* Verbs to "do":

- I do my job on time.
- We do our jobs on time.
- You do your job on time.
- They do their jobs on time.
- He/She/It does the job on time.
- I/We/You/They/He/She/It did the job on time.

### \* Verbs to "have":

- I/We/Your/They have an idea.
  - He/She/It has an idea.
  - I/We/You/He/She/It had an idea last week.
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# Modals

Present	Past
Will	Would
Shall	Should
Can	Could
May	Might
Has to	Had to
Have to	Had to
Must	Had to

اضافة s / es او ies للاسماء والافعال :

معظم الاسماء نجمعها بإضافة حرف s مثل cat – cats

اما الافعال فيضاف s لها اذا جائت مع الضمائر he/she/it في حالة المضارع البسيط .

Think – thinks

live – lives

إذا انتهت الكلمة (اسم او فعل) بالحروف التالية o-x-s-sh-ch-z يتم إضافة es

Box – boxes

glass – glasses

watch – watches

wish – wishes

Wash – washes

do – does

إذا انتهت الكلمة بحرف y مسبوق بحرف ساكن نحذف الحرف y ثم نضيف ies

Family – families

study – studies

اما اذا انتهت الكلمة بحرف y مسبقاً بحرف متحرك a/e/o/u فيضاف s فقط .

Holiday – holidays

enjoy – enjoys

buy – buys

الاسماء المنتهية بـ f/fe نحذفها ونضيف ves

Wife – wives

knife – knives

هناك اسماء شاذة يتغير شكلها عند الجميع :

Man – men

tooth – teeth

mouse – mice

person – people

Child – children

foot – feet

goose – geese

### قواعد اضافة ing – للافعال :

1. اذا انتهى الفعل بحرف صامت قبله حرف متحرك وما قبل الحرف المتحرك حرف صامت فإننا نضعف الحرف الأخير.

**Consonant + vowel + consonant** === stop – stopping

2. اذا انتهى الفعل بحرف **e** يحذف عند اضافة ing-

Have – having

3. اذا انتهى الفعل بالحرفين **ie** تُقلب الى **y** ثم نضيف ing-

Lie – lying          die – dying

### قواعد اضافة ed – الى نهاية الفعل :

1. اذا انتهى الفعل بحرف صامت قبله حرف متحرك وما قبل الحرف المتحرك حرف صامت فإننا نضعف الحرف الأخير، كما في القاعدة السابقة .

Stop – stopped

2. اذا انتهى الفعل بحرف **e** نضيف حرف **d** فقط .

Phone – phoned

3. اذا انتهى الفعل بحرف **y** مسبقاً بحرف **هـ** نضيف **ed**

Play – played          enjoy – enjoyed

4. اذا انتهى الفعل بحرف **y** مسبقاً بحرف صامت نُقلب **y** الى **i** ثم نضيف **ed**

Study – studied          cry – cried          try – tried

Past Perfect	Past Simple	Present Perfect	Present Simple	**Future Perfect -rare use-	Future Simple
<b>BEFORE YESTERDAY</b> Past action finished before another past action  <u>Subject+HAD+Participle</u>  <i>I had just finished my homework by 5 o'clock yesterday. I had just got into the classroom, when the bell rang.</i>	<b>YESTERDAY</b> Unique past action at a given time  <u>Subject+Verb in Past (-ed / or irregular)</u>  <i>I went to the opera last night. I saw him in a restaurant last week.</i>	<b>BEFORE NOW</b> Undefined past action with present result  <u>Subject+HAVE/HAS +Participle</u>  <i>He has just phoned. I have been to the theatre this week. Have you seen the exhibition? It's still open.</i>	<b>NOW GENERALLY</b> Facts/Habits/fixed event in the future.  <u>Subject + Infinitive(-s)</u>  <i>I usually watch TV in the evening. The Earth moves around the Sun. The train leaves in 10 minutes. School starts on 1<sup>st</sup> September.</i>	<b>BEFORE TOMORROW</b> Future action that will have been completed before a future time.  <u>Subject+ WILL HAVE +Participle</u>  <i>He will have finished the book by Monday. He will have worked here for 30 years, when he retires.</i>	<b>TOMORROW</b> Future planned action <u>Subject+WILL/SHALL</u> <i>We will go to a nice restaurant tomorrow.</i> -OR- <b>BE ABOUT TO+INF</b> -immediate future <i>I am about to leave.</i> <b>BE TO +INF</b> -arrangement/order <i>You are to return at 9.</i> <b>GOING TO</b> -future planned actions/or predictions <i>I'm going to visit Ann this evening. Look at those clouds. It's going to rain.</i>
PAST		PRESENT		FUTURE	
<b>BEFORE AND AT/DURING A MOMENT YESTERDAY</b> Past action begun before another past action and continuing until that one  <u>Subject+HAD BEEN+ING</u>  <i>I had been waiting for him since 2, when he finally arrived. They had been playing football all morning (it is noon and they are still playing.)</i>	<b>YESTERDAY AT A MOMENT</b> Action in progress at a definite past time  <u>Subject+Was/Were+ING</u>  <i>I was walking at this time last week. She was eating while I was washing yesterday. He came in while I was eating.</i>	<b>BEFORE AND AT/DURING THE MOMENT</b> Undefined past action that continues up to now  <u>Subject+HAVE BEEN + .ING</u>  <i>I have been reading for 3 hours (and I am still reading) I have been doing my homework since 5 (and still doing)</i>	<b>NOW AT THE MOMENT</b> Action in progress  <u>Subject+BE+....ING</u>  <i>Listen. He is singing in the bathroom. I never read while I am walking in the garden. (repeated action in progress) He is doing his homework now.</i>	<b>BEFORE AND AT/DURING A MOMENT TOMORROW</b> Future action in progress happening before a future action/moment  <u>Subject+WILL HAVE BEEN+ING</u>  <i>When the bell rings, we will have been writing for 50 minutes.</i>	<b>TOMORROW AT/DURING A MOMENT</b> Action in progress at a future moment  <u>Subject+WILL BE+ING</u>  <i>I shall/will be walking at noon tomorrow.. She will be walking while I am sleeping.</i>
Past Perfect Continuous	Past Continuous	Present Perfect Continuous	Present Continuous	**Future Perfect Continuous - rare use-	Future Continuous



Tense	Active	Passive	Function	Key words
<b>Simple present</b> المضارع البسيط	(+) S+ V1+ ... (-) S + don't/doesn't + V1 +... (?) Do/Does + S. + V1 + ...  They speak English everyday. They don't speak English. Do they speak English?	(+) O + is/am/are+PP+... (-) O + is/am/are (not) +pp+... (?) is/am/are+O+PP+...  English is spoken every day. English isn't spoken. Is English spoken?	1. Things that are always true (facts) / true in the present. 2. Routine. 3. Fixed events in the future.	always , usually, often, sometimes, never, occasionally, normally, rarely, seldom, frequently, every day, every week, every weekend, every holiday, hourly, daily, weekly, monthly, once a day, twice a day, once a year, four times every day , repeatedly
<b>Simple present continuous</b> المضارع البسيط المستمر	(+) S. + am/is/are +Ving ... (-) S. +am/is/are +(not) + Ving... (?) am/is/are +S.+Ving ....  We are studying English now. We aren't studying English now. Are we studying English now?	(+) O.+am/is/are+being+PP+.. (-) O+am/is/are+(not)+being+pp+... (?) am/is/are+O+being+pp+...  English is being studied now. English isn't being studied now. Is English being studied now?	1. Something that is happening at the moment of speaking 2. Future plans 3. Actions that happen repeatedly in the present. We use it with <b>always</b> to express annoyance, anger or irritation	now, at the / this moment, at the time being, nowadays, these days, at this time, look! , listen! , be careful! Look out! , watch out!, stop! , tonight, right now
<b>Present perfect</b> المضارع التام	S.+have/has+pp+ ... S.+have/has+not + pp + ... Have/Has +S.+pp + ...  I have found my missing laptop. I haven't found my missing laptop yet. Have you found your missing laptop yet?	O+have/has+been+pp +... O+have/has +not +been+pp+... Has/Have+O+been+pp.+...  My laptop has been found. My laptop hasn't been found yet. Has my laptop been found yet?	1. Something that happened in the past, and affects us now. 2. Our past experience	so far , yet , up to now , already , at last , today , this week , this month, just , since + time , for + time , ever , never , recently , how long ... ? , lately هذه الدلائل تربط الماضي مع الحاضر
<b>Present perfect continuous</b> المضارع التام المستمر	(+) S+ have / has + been + Ving + ... (-) S+ have/has + not + been +Ving+... (?) Have/Has +S+been+Ving+...  We have been learning English since 2002. We haven't been learning English since 2002. Have you been learning English since 2002?		An action that happened in the past and haven't finished yet.	since, for, all + time, the whole +time
<b>Simple Past</b> الماضي البسيط	(+) S.+V2 + .... (-) S.+ didn't + V1 + ... (?) Did + S. + V1 + ...	O + was / were + pp + ... O + was/were +(not) + pp ... Was/Were +o + pp .... ?	Something started and finished in the past <b>when we know when it happened</b>	yesterday , last + time (last week ... ) , time ... + ago (two years ago = before two years) , in the past , in 1995 ... , once , once upon a time , at

	<p>The student broke the window yesterday. The student didn't break the window yesterday. Did the student break the window?</p>	<p>The window was broken by the student yesterday. The window wasn't broken. Was the window broken?</p>		<p>the time of + name or time (at the time of .....), previous+time (previous days) , at that time , at that moment</p>
<p><b>Past continuous</b> الماضي البسيط المستمر</p>	<p>(+) S.+ was/were +ving + ..., s. + V2 + ... (-) S.+ was/ were + not +ving+... (?) Was/Were +S.+ving .... ?</p> <p>The students were taking the exams when the bell rang. The students weren't taking the exams when the bell rang. Were the students taking the exams when the bell rang?</p>	<p><b>O.+was/were + being + pp + ...</b> <b>O.+was/were+not+being+pp ...</b> <b>Was/Were +O.+being +pp...?</b></p> <p>The exams were being taken when the bell rang. The exams weren't being taken. Were the exams being taken?</p>	<p>Something which was happening before and after another action in the past.</p>	<p>When/ while/ as</p>
<p><b>Past perfect</b> الماضي التام</p>	<p>(+) S.+had+PP+...S.+V2+ .. (-) S.+had not + pp ... (?) Had + S. + pp ....</p> <p>The students had taken the exam before they went home. The students hadn't taken the .... Had the students taken the ... ?</p>	<p><b>O+had+been+PP+...</b> <b>O + had not + been + pp ...</b> <b>Had + O + been + pp ... ?</b></p> <p>The exam had been taken. The exam hadn't been taken. Had the exam been taken?</p>	<p>Actions that happened before a specific moment in the past.</p>	<p>before, after, when, by+past time , never, already, never, until, because, as soon as , since, for, v2</p>
<p><b>Past perfect continuous</b> الماضي التام المستمر</p>	<p>(+) S+had+been+Ving+...S.+V2+.. (-) S + had not + been + ving ... (?) Had + S + been + ving ... ?</p> <p>They had been revising non-stop for three months before they passed the exam. They hadn't been revising ..... Had they been revising ....</p>		<p>Actions that were happening up to a specific moment in the past.</p>	<p>when , by +past time +v2</p>
<p><b>Simple future</b> المستقبل البسيط</p>	<p>(+) S+will+V1+ ... (-) S + won't + V1 ... (?) Will + S + V1 .... ?</p> <p>They will take the exam tomorrow. They won't take the exam tomorrow. Will they take the exam tomorrow?</p>	<p><b>O+will+be+PP+...</b> <b>O + will not + be + pp ...</b> <b>Will + O + be + pp ... ?</b></p> <p>The exam will be taken tomorrow. The exam won't be taken tomorrow. Will the exam be taken tomorrow?</p>	<p>1. Prediction without evidence. 2. spontaneous decisions.</p>	<p>tomorrow/next week/in +future time / in the future sure, certain, probably, definitely, certainly I think, I hope, possibly,</p>

<b>Simple future</b>	(+) S+am/is/are+going to+V1+ ... (-) S + am/is/are (not) + going to + v1 .... (?) Am/Is/Are + S + going to + v1...  The students are going to take the new exam tomorrow. The students aren't going to take the new exam tomorrow. Are the students going to take the new exam tomorrow?	O+is/am/are/going to+be+pp+... O+am/is/are (not) going to + be + pp ... Am / Is/ Are +O + going to +be+ pp ... ?  The new exam is going to be taken tomorrow. The new exam isn't going to be taken tomorrow. Is the new exam going to be taken tomorrow?	1. Future plans. 2. Predictions based on evidence.	tomorrow, next ... , today, tonight, arrange, in the future, the following, plan, because, evidence
<b>Future perfect</b> المستقبل التام	(+) S+will+have+pp+... (-) S + will not + have + pp ... (?) Will + S + have + pp ... ?  The students <b>will have taken</b> the exam by tomorrow. The students won't have taken the exam by tomorrow. Will the students have taken the exam by tomorrow?		An action that will be completed in a specific time in the future.	By + future time: by three years from now, this time next ... ,
<b>Future continuous</b> المستقبل المستمر	(+) S+will+be+Ving+... (-) S + will not + be + Ving ... (?) Will + S + be + ving ... ?  We <b>will be taking</b> an exam this time tomorrow morning. We won't be taking an exam this time tomorrow morning. Will you be taking an exam this time tomorrow morning?		To talk about a continuous action in the future.	Tomorrow/ next week at this time/ In three weeks' time

## ملاحظات مهمة عليك دراستها وفهمها جيداً:

### - المضارع البسيط simple present

1. ظروف التكرار في زمن المضارع البسيط هي مؤشرات زمنية تشير لأعمال روتينية او عادات ، بينما الجمل التي تعبر عن حقائق علمية او اشياء صحيحة ربما تكون بدون مؤشر زمني .
2. الوظيفة الرئيسية للمضارع البسيط بكل استعمالاته يمكن تلخيصها ان اي جملة بالمضارع البسيط تشير الى حدث دائم (permanent action) .

### - المضارع البسيط المستمر simple present continuous

1. اذا جاء في الجملة فعلين دون مؤشر الاول فعل من افعال الحواس وهي (hear , feel , taste , see , smell) فان الفعل الثاني يكون مضارعاً مستمراً . I can hear a noise. I think someone is crying.
2. هناك افعال لا تأتي مستمرة ، حيث يتم التعامل معها على قاعدة المضارع البسيط حتى لو ان المؤشر دل على وجود استمرار في الجملة وهي :

Feel	يشعر	Hate	يكره
Hear	يسمع	Love	يحب
Taste	يتذوق	Realise	يدرك
See	يرى	Reognise	يتعرف
Smell	يشم	Want	يريد
Wish	يتمنى	Be	يكون
Belong to	يعود لـ	Cost	يكلف
Concern	يهتم	Worth	يكلف
Consist of	يحتوى على	Know	يعرف
Contain	يحتوي	Have Have - having	يملك (مضارع بسيط) يتناول (مضارع مستمر)
Own	يملك	Possess	يملك
Include	يتضمن	Lack	يفتقر
need	يحتاج	seem	يبدو
		Think Think - thinking	يظن - يعتقد يفكر

3. الفعل have اذا كان بمعنى يتناول (يتناول فطور ، غداء ، عشاء ، حمام) يأتي مستمراً ، اما اذا كان بمعنى يملك فإنه يكون على صيغة المضارع البسيط .

I am having my lunch.

I have a new car.    **Not**    I am having a new car.

4. الفعل think يأتي مستمراً اذا جاء بعده حرفي الجر **about / of** ، ويكون المعنى يفكر وليس يعتقد ، بدون ذلك تكون الجملة على صيغة المضارع البسيط .

I **am thinking of** you. هنا انا افكر

I **think** she will pass the exam. هنا انا اعتقد

#### - المضارع التام present perfect

1. اذا جاء الظرف **before** في آخر الجملة فانه يدل على المضارع التام ، اما اذا جاء في وسطها او في اولها فيدل على الماضي التام .

#### - المضارع التام المستمر present perfect continuous

1. اذا احتوت الجملة على فعلين الاول مضارع بسيط فإن الجملة الثانية ستكون مضارع تام مستمر.

I am exhausted. I **have been working** all day.

2. اذا جاء في جمل تصحيح الفعل فعلان الاول **be** والثاني فعل عادي وكان ما قبل الفراغ فعل مضارع بسيط فإن الحل يكون على المضارع التام المستمر ، ومراعاة ذلك في اسئلة اختيار من متعدد عندما يكون في الجملة فعل مضارع.

I am tired. I ..... (be/write) the homework.

3. قد ترد في الاسئلة احد الافعال التي لا تأتي مستمرة ويكون المؤشر يدل على الاستمرار ، هنا نتعامل مع الجملة على صيغة المضارع التام .

#### - الماضي البسيط المستمر simple past continuous

1. يتبع الظرف **when** ماضي بسيط ، بينما يتبع الظروف **while / as** ماضي مستمر .

His father arrived **while** he was playing.

He was playing **when** his father arrived.

#### - الماضي التام past perfect

1. جملة الماضي التام تتكون من شقين او حدثين حصلا في الزمن الماضي .

الحدث الاقدم هو الحدث الاول - يأخذ صيغة الماضي التام

الحدث الثاني - يأخذ صيغة الماضي البسيط .

2. بعد **after** يأتي زمن الماضي التام ثم ماضي بسيط .

**After** Waleed had passed an IELTS exam, he went to Oman.

3. بعد **before** ماضي بسيط ثم ماضي تام .

Waleed had sent an email **before** he visited his friend.

4. عندما يأتي في الجملة الكلمة المفتاحية **by** ثم بعدها مباشرة زمن ماض (سنة ماضيه / شهر ماض ...) فإن الجملة في هذه الحالة تعبر عن صيغة الماضي التام فقط وهذه الكلمة تأتي في بداية الجملة عادة .

By the end of 2014, I had gone to a new house.

#### - الماضي التام المستمر past perfect continuous

1. ما يميز هذا الزمن هو وجود فعل تصريف ثاني في الجملة او مؤشر ماض وايضاً وجود ظرف يدل على الاستمرار الزمني مثل (for, since, all, every)

By the time the bus **arrived**, we have been waiting **for two hours**.

**Choose the correct answer from A,B,C or D.**

1. Baha'a ----- football everyday.  
A) aren't play    B) doesn't play    C) isn't play    D) don't play
2. Every twelve months, the Earth ----- around the sun.  
A) circle    B) circled    C) circles    D) has circled
3. The train ----- tonight at 6.00 pm.  
A) is going to leave    B) will leave    C) will be living    D) leaves
4. He never ----- his wallet.  
A) forget    B) forgot    C) forgets    D) has forgotten
5. ----- Waleed visit Sameer everyday ?  
A) Do    B) Did    C) Is    D) Does
6. We ----- always listen to the radio.  
A) don't    B) doesn't    C) aren't    D) haven't
7. I ----- the first grammar exam now.  
A) do    B) doing    C) am doieng    D) am doing
8. She comes from Irbid. She ----- with her friend in Al-Sareh for a week. She will return to Irbid in the winter.  
A) stay    B) is staying    C) stayed    D) will stay
9. You are always ----- your keys.  
A) lose    B) lost    C) losing    D) will lose
10. I ----- my father tomorrow.  
A) will meet    B) meet    C) am meeting    D) will be meeting
11. They have ----- the law.  
A) broke    B) break    C) breaking    D) broken
12. I ----- my driving test , so I can borrow his car next week.  
A) have passed    B) passed    C) have been passing    D) will pass
13. Everyone knows that the Internet ..... people.  
A) connect    B) connecting    C) connects    D) are connecting

14. These days, computers often ..... with each other.  
A) is communicating B) communicates C) have communicated D) communicate
15. She ----- already ----- lunch today.  
A) had - had B) has-has C) has had D) will- have
16. We ----- Deia this week.  
A) saw B) have seen C) has seen D) see
17. She ----- for two hours.  
A) has talked B) talked C) will talk D) has been talking
18. The police ----- people all week.  
A) interviewed B) have been interviewing C) will interview D) has interviewed
19. I ----- a movie yesterday.  
A) saw B) have seen C) see D) have been seen
20. I always ----- every morning when I was a student.  
A) exercise B) exercised C) exercising D) was exercising
21. I ----- French when I was a child.  
A) was studying B) study C) have studied D) studied
22. I ----- TV when she called  
A) was watching B) watched C) were watching D) have watched
23. While she ----- a letter the phone rang.  
A) wrote B) has written C) had written D) was writing
24. I ----- TV yesterday.  
A) was watching B) watched C) were watching D) have watched
25. By the time Rami ----- his studies, he had been in London for over eight years.  
A) finishing B) has finished C) was finishing D) finished
26. By 1860, two men ----- climbing two mountains.  
A) will have finished B) has finished C) had finished D) finished
27. By the time the bus arrived, we ----- for an hour.  
A) had waited B) had been waiting C) will have waited D) waited

28. After Ali ----- at home for 10 hours, he went to his uncle's house.  
A) had been being      B) has been      C) was      D) had been
29. The year 2050 ----- a very interesting year.  
A) will      B) has been      C) had been      D) will be
30. A: the phone is ringing. B: I ----- answer it .  
A) will      B) will be      C) answer      D) answered
31. She ----- probably come back tomorrow.  
A) is      B) will be      C) has      D) will
32. I think Brazil ----- the World Cup.  
A) have won      B) won      C) is going to win      D) will win
33. He ----- his vacation in Aqaba. He reserved a room in a hotel.  
A) will spend      B) is going to spend      C) had spent      D) spending
34. The clouds are dark. It ----- soon.  
A) rains      B) rained      C) is going to rain      D) rain
35. Arwa ----- a new baby.  
A) will      B) will has      C) is going to have      D) is going to had
36. She said that she ----- to the National gallery the week before.  
A) went      B) will go      C) had gone      D) gone
37. He said he ----- a teacher.  
A) were      B) have been      C) will been      D) was
38. Today, I ..... to give a talk about how you can use technology in Jordanian classrooms.  
A) will      B) won't      C) am going      D) are going
39. Young people ..... learning, but they like learning even more if they are presented with information in an interesting and challenging way.  
A) loves      B) are loving      C) loved      D) love
40. Many classrooms now ..... a whiteboard as a computer screen.  
A) using      B) uses      C) use      D) are use



41. in some countries, tablet computers ..... available for students to use in class.

- A) is                      B) am                      C) be                      D) are

اسئلة وزارة سابقة

1. Hatim's father.....last year. He had worked for the same company all his life.

- A) retires                      B) has retired                      C) retired                      D) is retired

2. Nour ..... an essay all morning.

- A) is writing                      B) have been writing                      C) writes                      D) has been writing

3. Our neighbours .....recently..... to Aqaba.

- A) has – moved                      B) have – moved                      C) are – moved                      D) has – movied

4. Fatima ..... her homework three hours ago.

- A) have finished                      B) finished                      C) finishes                      D) is finished

5. Hatem looks tired. He ..... his science project all night.

- A) is doing                      B) was doing                      C) has been doing                      D) has doing

6. Maher.....his driving test, so he can borrow his brother's car next week.

- A) passed                      B) has passed                      C) passes                      D) passed

7. The children..... already..... the sandcastle on the beach.

- A) has – built                      B) have – built                      C) have been built                      D) have build

8. Hassan looks very pale. He has .....very well recently.

- A) not been sleeping                      B) not been sleep                      C) not sleep                      D) not be sleeping

9. Maher felt nervous because he..... never .....in the Dead Sea before.

- A) have – swum                      B) have – swam                      C) had – swum                      D) not – swum

10. Hatem had saved his document before viruses..... his computer.

- A) had crashed                      B) crashed                      C) crashes                      D) crashing

11. Laila ..... recently..... learning English.

- A) is – started                      B) - - started                      C) has started                      D) has start

12. Jamal and Fawaz .....evening classes for a few weeks now.

- A) have taken                      B) have been taking                      C) are taking                      D) take

13. Sultan ..... a book of mine yesterday. (borrow)  
A) borrows      B) borows      C) borrowed      D) borowed
14. Hassan's parents bought him a bicycle after he.....good marks in his exams.  
A) had got      B) had get      C) had gott      D) got
15. Fadia ..... to be a nurse since 2010.  
A) has trained      B) has been training      C) training      D) trained
16. Zaid .....lately.....the prize of the champion so he can participate in it again.  
A) has won      B) has win      C) won      D) is won
17. The detectives .....people all week.  
A) are interviewing      B) has been interviewing      C) have been interviewing      D) are interview
18. The child .....all night.  
A) have been sleeping      B) has been sleeping      C) is sleeping      D) are sleeping
19. The plane..... a few minutes ago.  
A) is landing      B) land      C) landied      D) landed
20. I ..... a book when the bell rang.  
A) read      B) am reading      C) was read      D) was reading
21. After we had finished our dinner, we..... into the garden.  
A) goes      B) went      C) had gone      D) gone
22. This time next Monday, I..... in a new company in Kuwait.  
A) will work      B) will be work      C) will be working      D) work
23. My brother.....all day tomorrow coming back from Qatar.  
A) will be drive      B) will drive      C) will be driving      D) drive
24. If all goes well, by June 2022, I ..... my university degree.  
A) will finish      B) will be finished      C) will have be finished      D) will have finished
25. By the end of 2015, My friend..... from the faculty of Medicine in the USA.  
A) graduated      B) had graduated      C) will graduate      D) will be graduate
26. ....you..... all your homework by eight o'clock P.M.?  
A) will – have done      B) have – done      C) will – done      D) will – do

27. At this time next Friday. I ..... FC.Barca match.  
A) am watching B) will watch C) will be watch D) will be watching
28. Look at the sky! It's so dark. It.....  
A) will rain B) is going to rain C) is raining D) rain
29. Salam ..... Her report when the light in her room switched itself off.  
A) was typing B) is typing C) types D) was typed
30. my mother was very tired; she ..... all afternoon for a special family dinner.  
A) is cooking B) has been cooking C) cooks D) had been cooking
31. We won't be home tomorrow night. We ..... the football match at the stadium.  
A) were watching B) will be watching C) have watched D) had been watching

**Choose from A,B,C or D to complete the following sentence. وزاری مسار جامعات ۲۰۲۰**

- I can't call my father right now. He ..... The plane. It takes off in an hour.  
A) Was boarding B) would be boarded  
C) was boarded **D) will be boarding**

## Passive voice

نستعمل جمل المبني للمجهول من اجل التركيز على المفعول به اكثر من الفاعل او قد يكون الفاعل مجهولاً او ذكره غير ضروري.

وعند تحويل جمل المعلوم الى المبني للمجهول عليك مراعاة ما يأتي :

1. تحديد زمن الجملة من خلال شكل الفعل.

2. في جمل اعادة الكتابة ، نضع الفعل المساعد المناسب حسب زمن الجملة بعد المعطى من خلال الجدول التالي:

Simple present	am / is / are
Present continuous	am / is / are + being
Present perfect	has / have + been
Simple past	was / were
Past continuous	was / were + being
Past perfect	had been
Modals (will / be going to / shall / should / must ... )	Modal + be

3. نحول الفعل الى التصريف الثالث (V3) دائماً .

4. نضع تكملة الجملة كامله .

5. الانتباه الى الافراد والجمع .

### راجع الأمثلة في جدول الازمنة

#### **Turn from ACTIVE into PASSIVE:**

- Someone is helping her with the housework.  
She .....
- A pickpocket robbed me.  
I .....
- The mail-order company sent Mrs. Green a parcel.  
A parcel .....
- A dog is chasing the child.  
The child .....
- My friend sent me an invitation.  
An invitation .....
- The farmer is building a new barn.  
A new barn .....
- The secretary has given Mrs. Jones some letters.  
Some letters .....
- The traffic warden had already given him a ticket for illegal parking.  
He .....
- Someone had broken our door down.  
Our door .....

10. They chose him as the best actor of the year.  
He .....
11. The gardener has planted some trees.  
Some trees .....
12. Doctor Brown will give you some advice.  
You .....
13. A famous designer will redecorate the hotel.  
The hotel .....
14. Steven Spielberg directed "E.T."  
E.T. ....
15. Someone has broken the crystal vase.  
The crystal vase .....
16. His parents have brought him up to be polite.  
He .....
17. Fleming discovered penicillin.  
**The correct passive voice of the sentence above is:**  
A) Penicillin is discovered.  
B) Penicillin is being discovered.  
C) Penicillin were discovered.  
D) Penicillin was discovered.
18. They will advertise the product on television.  
**The correct passive voice of the sentence above is:**  
A) The product will advertised on television by them.  
B) The product will be advertised on television by they.  
C) The product will be advertised on television by them.  
D) The product will being advertised on television by them.
19. Someone is remaking that film.  
**The correct passive voice of the sentence above is:**  
A) Someone is being remarked.  
B) That film is being remarked by someone.  
C) That film is been remarked by someone.  
D) That film is remarked by someone.
20. Picasso painted that picture.  
**The correct passive voice of the sentence above is:**  
A) That picture painted by Picasso.  
B) That picture is painted by Picasso.  
C) That picture was painted by Picasso.  
D) That picture is paint by Picasso.

21. Schools should allow students to study subjects that interest them.

**The correct passive voice of the sentence above is:**

- A) Students should be allowed to study subjects that interest them.
- B) Subjects should be allowed to study in schools.
- C) Subjects that interest students should allowed to study.
- D) Students should allowed to study subjects that interest them.

22. My parents have saved enough money to fund our university courses.

**The correct passive voice of the sentence above is:**

- A) Enough money have be saved to fund our university courses.
- B) Enough money have been saved to fund our university courses.
- C) Enough money has been saved to fund our university courses.
- D) Enough money has been save to fund our university courses.

23. The government must save the historical sites.

**The correct passive voice of the sentence above is:**

- A) The historical sites must save.
- B) The historical sites must be saved by the government.
- C) The historical sites must saved
- D) The historical sites must been saved.

سؤال تصحيح الفعل:

من خلال الدلالة نحدد زمن الجملة وهي (نفس دلالات الازمنة) ثم نصصح الفعل حسب الزمن لكن بصيغة المبني للمجهول لا ننسى الافراد والجمع .

- Mr. Tareq will ..... a more responsible post by the manager. (offer)
- A new vocational school has ..... recently in my area. (build)
- Yesterday, the murder ..... by the police. (catch)

راجع تمرين ٦ في كتاب الطالب صفحه ٧ .

## Reported speech

### الكلام المنقول او الكلام غير المباشر

وهو اعادة صياغة الكلام لنقله من شخص الى شخص آخر ولكن بأسلوب جديد حيث تتم عملية نقل الكلام تبعاً لعدة خطوات. وعملية تحويل الكلام من مباشر الى غير مباشر تشمل تحويل في الضمائر والافعال وظروف الزمان .

#### جدول تحويل الضمائر

عندما يكون الضمير في محل فاعل	I We You	he, she they he, she, they
في حالة المفعول به	Me Us You	him, her them him, her, them
ضمائر الملكية	My Our Your	his, her their his, her, their

#### جدول تحويل الأفعال

1	Verb 1	Verb 2
2	Verb 2	Had + verb 3
3	Had + verb 3	Had + verb 3
4	Am / is / are + ving	Was / were + ving
5	Was / were + ving	Had been + ving
6	Had been + ving	Had been + ving
7	Has / have + verb 3	Had + verb 3
8	Has / have + been + ving	Had been + ving
9	Will + base verb	Would + base verb
10	Must	Had to
11	To + base verb	To + base verb
12	Did	Had done
13	Had	Had had
14	Shall + base verb	Should + base
15	Can + base	Could + base
16	May + base	Might + bases

ملاحظة مهمة : افعال do لا تظهر في جمل التحويل الا اذا كانت منفيه

Doesn't / don't ----- didn't

Didn't go ---- hadn't gone

does go ----- went

## جدول تحويل الظروف الزمنية

At the moment	At that moment
Today	That day
Tonight	That night
Yesterday	That day / the day before
Ago	Before
Tomorrow	The day after
Now	Then
Nowadays	Those days
Here	There
Last year	The previous year
next ---	The --- after
Last ---	That ---
Since ---	The --- before
This ---	That ---
These ---	Those ---

### تحويل اسئلة wh/ question من المباشر الى غير المباشر قاعدة التحويل :

1. نضع اداة السؤال كما هي .
2. نضع الفاعل .
3. نحول زمن الجملة (الفعل) خطوه الى الوراء .
4. نستبدل اشارة السؤال (?) بنقطة .

**Form :** Wh/question + subject + verb .....

#### Example:

When he has gone?

He asked when he had gone.

When will they leave?

He asked when they would leave.

### تحويل اسئلة yes/no من المباشر الى غير المباشر قاعدة التحويل :

1. نكتب اما if او whether
2. نضع الفاعل .
3. نضع الفعل المساعد بعد تحويله خطوه الى الوراء .
4. نستبدل اشارة السؤال (?) بنقطة .

**Form :** if / whether + subject + verb .....

#### Examples:



“Has the lesson begun?”  
“Is Leen busy know?”  
“Are you playing, Deia?”  
“are you Jordanian?”

Ali wanted to know if the lesson had begun.  
The teacher wondered if Leen was busy then.  
Waleed wanted to know if Deia was playing.  
he wondered if I was Jordanian.

### imperatives تحويل جمل الأمر

قاعدة التحويل :

1. عند التحويل نكتب to قبل الفعل ثم نكمل الجملة .

**Form :** .... to + verb 1 + .....

#### **Example:**

“Stay in bed.” Said the doctor.      The doctor advised me to stay in bed.  
“Don’t put any salt in my food.”      She asked me not to put any salt in her food.

وزارة مسار جامعات ٢٠٢٠

“I am studying English a lot now.”

- Rami said that he ..... English a lot then.

A) Studies

B) studies

C) was studying

D) had studied

#### **Change the following sentences from DIRECT to INDIRECT SPEECH:**

1. He said, “*I will be here at noon.*”

*He said that he would be here at noon.*

2. Mary said, “The train will probably arrive on time.”

3. He said, “I have to finish this report by five o’clock.”

4. The doctor said, “Mr. Smith will improve quickly.”

5. William said to me, “I am leaving in the morning.”

6. The teacher said, “Everyone has to write a composition.”

7. John said, “I saw that movie on Wednesday.”

8. Helen said, “I have read that book.”

9. Mary said to John, “I cannot go to the movie with you.”

10. John said, “I have finished studying my lesson.”

11. Mary remarked, "John speaks English well."  
.....
12. William said to me, "I will not see Mr. Jones until Tuesday."  
.....
13. Mr. Smith said, "I will refuse their offer."  
.....
14. John said, "I certainly hope it won't rain tomorrow."  
.....
15. Henry said, "I can meet them later."  
.....
16. The boy said, "I am only eight years old."  
.....
17. She said to me, "The lights have gone out."  
.....
18. The man said, "The telephone is out of order."  
.....
19. He said, "I will never speak to her again."  
.....
20. I said to the clerk clearly, "I have already paid that bill."  
.....

**Example:** *The boy said, "My name is Mark."*  
*The boy said (that) his name was Mark.*

**Do the same:**

1. Mary said, "I like Turkish pop music."  
.....
2. The woman said, "It's not my umbrella, mine is red."  
.....
3. Tom said, "I have a sports car. It is red."  
.....
4. Mr. Brown said, "I don't drive a car in the rush hour."  
.....
5. Terry said, "I eat toasts for breakfast. They are made by my mother."  
.....
6. Sue said, "The boy is looking at us. I don't know him."  
.....
7. John said, "I can swim well but I don't have enough time to swim."  
.....
8. My brother said to me, "I don't want to carry your books!"  
.....
9. The teacher said, "If you don't study regularly, you'll fail."  
.....
10. Mr. Green said, "I have to water my flowers twice a week."

# Conditionals جمل الشرط

نعني بالشرط ان حدوث شئى مقترن او مشروط بحدوث شئى سابق له كما أن تقول بالعربية : ان تدرس تنجح .  
وجمل الشرط تتكون من جملتين هما :

جملة جواب الشرط (main clause) + جملة فعل الشرط (If clause)

ويمكن ان تتقدم جملة جواب الشرط على جملة فعل الشرط كما في المثال التالي :

If he comes, I will meet him.

I will meet him if he comes.

ويتم حذف الفاصلة اذا تقدم جواب الشرط على جملة فعل الشرط .

**Conditionals in English are divided into two parts (Real conditionals and Unreal conditionals)**

تُقسم جمل الشرط في اللغة الانجليزية الى قسمين رئيسيين هما جمل الشرط الحقيقية وجمل الشرط غير الحقيقية

## جمل الشرط الحقيقية: Real conditionals:

### ○ Zero Conditional: النمط الصفري

With zero conditional, we express a general truth.

نستعمل النمط الصفري في جمل الشرط للتعبير عن حقائق عامة.

## If + simple present sentence, simple present sentence

V1  
V1 + s / es  
Don't / doesn't + V1  
(be) ..... is/ are/ am

If someone breaks a window, an alarm goes off.

If you heat the ice, it melts.

If you don't exercise, you don't feel better.

Does ice melt if you heat it?

If babies are hungry, they cry.

If babies aren't hungry, they don't cry.

### ○ **First Conditional: النمط الاول**

The first conditional talks about real future possibilities.

نتحدث او نستعمل النمط الاول من جمل الشرط للحديث عن المستقبل وربما الحاضر مع وجود احتمالية لتحقيقه في وقته الحقيقي لهذا السبب يُسمى شرط حقيقي او احتمالي .

### **If + simple present sentence, S. + will + base form + ...**

If I miss the bus tonight, I'll take a taxi instead.

If you travel by plane, remember to drink a lot of water.

### **Unreal conditionals: ادوات الشرط غير الحقيقية**

#### ○ **Second Conditional: النمط الشرطي الثاني**

They are used to talk about imaginary, unlikely, or impossible situations in the present and past.

يتكلم هذا النوع عن الحاضر والمستقبل لكن احتمالية حدوثه في الوقت الحالي نادره جداً وربما تكون مستحيلة وحتى في المستقبل احتمالية حدوثه قليلة لهذا يُسمى غير حقيقي لانه مبني على الخيال والافتراض ومعاكس للواقع .

### **If + simple past sentence (V2), S + would + base form + ...**

ملاحظة مهمة : من الوظائف اللغوية لهذا النوع انه يُستعمل في:

1. Wish                      التمني
2. Advice                    النصيحة

If I won the lottery, I would buy a big house.      (**wish**)

If I were you, I wouldn't go out with that man.      (**advice**)

ملاحظة : فعل الشرط في هذا النوع يكون ماضي بسيط وجواب الشرط يكون على شكل فعل اساسي (مجرد) مع استعمال احد افعال الموديلز :

**would , could , might , should**

وعند تقديم نصيحة لشخص ما تكون القاعدة كالآتي:

**If I were you, I would + V1 + ... (Function: giving advice)**

If I were you, I would wake up early.

قد ترد اسئلة على هذا النوع باعادة كتابة الجملة على شكل نصيحة عند ورود كلمة (**should**) في الجملة المعطاة .

❖ I think you should check the spelling of the new learnt words in the dictionary.

If I were you, I would check the spelling of the new learnt words in the dictionary.

**If I were you, I would → should نستبدل**

- I think I should see a doctor.

If I .....

- I think you should edit your article again.

If I .....

- I think she should come now or we will miss the bus.

If I .....

ادرس الجدول التالي :

1.	Provided that (if)	بشرط ان	I'll buy the book if/provided that it isn't too expensive.
2.	As long as	طالما	I'll buy the book as long as it isn't too expensive.
3.	Unless (if not)	اذا لم	I <b>won't</b> buy the car, <b>if</b> it is too expensive. I'll buy the car <b>unless</b> it's expensive.
4.	Even if	حتى وان	I 'll buy the car <b>even if</b> it's expensive.
5.	When	عندما	<b>When</b> it rains, I'll stay at home.

ملاحظة: طريقة اعادة صياغة الجملة باستخدام unless .

عليك ان تتذكر ان unless تعني if not ، اي تقييد النفي .

If you **don't drive** fast, you won't make an accident.

**Unless** you **drive** fast, you won't make an accident.

You **won't get** a better job **unless** you are highly qualified.

You **won't** get a better job **if you aren't** highly qualified.

We will go out **unless** it **rains** tomorrow.

We will go out **if it doesn't rain** tomorrow.

### Use the correct conditional to correct the verbs in brackets:

1. The teacher will be very angry if you ..... (not, do) your homework.
2. If he ..... (tell) me, I could help him.
3. If you don't water the flowers, they ..... (die).
4. If you didn't water the flowers, they .....(die).
5. I ..... (come) if I had time.
6. If you don't hurry, you ..... (miss) the bus.
7. If I ..... (be) you, I wouldn't buy that car.
8. He will play tennis if the weather ..... (be) good.
9. I would be very happy if she ..... (be) my sister.
10. She could win the race if she ..... (try).
11. If he ..... (go) to bed early, he will get up early.
12. If he touches this wire, he ..... (get) a shock.
13. You will get wet if it ..... (rain).
14. سؤال وزاري ٢٠١٧ The bus is late. If it ..... soon, we will get a taxi. (**not, arrive**)

15. If I knew, I ..... earlier.  
A) will come    B) would come    C) come    D) would coming
16. I wouldn't say it if I ..... you.  
A) was    B) am    C) is    D) were
17. What will you do if you ..... a bad mark?  
A) got    B) are got    C) get    D) getting
18. If she ..... a necklace, her dress will look better.  
A) wear    B) weare    C) wearing    D) wears
19. If you go near the dog, it ..... (bite) you.  
A) will bite    B) will bit    C) will biting    D) would bite
20. Bodrum ..... ideal for a holiday if it weren't so crowded.  
A) will be    B) would be    C) be    D) would being
21. The children can stay up late if they ..... good.  
A) were    B) are    C) be    D) been
22. If the dinner isn't ready, I ..... out.  
A) will go    B) would go    C) am going    D) would go
23. We would die if the plane .....  
A) crash    B) would crash    C) crashed    D) crashes
24. Ice cream melts if it ..... warm.  
A) will get    B) get    C) gets    D) getting
25. If the baby ..... the food, we'll see the doctor.  
A) isn't eat    B) don't eat    C) not eat    D) doesn't eat
25. If you are polite, you won't -----or upset anybody.  
( make a mistake - ask questions - shake hands - cause offense)
26. If Ali ----- his own computer, he wouldn't need to use his friend's computer.  
A) has    B) have    C) had had    D) had
27. Provided that you have a postgraduate qualification, you ..... Probably ..... a job  
as an interpreter quite quickly.

- A) will – got      B) would – get      C) would – got      D) will – get
28. if you are successful, it ..... a secure and rewarding job.  
A) Would be      B) will be      C) will      D) be
29. Unless you have a language degree, you ..... Able to become an interpreter.  
A) Will be      B) will be not      C) won't be      D) wouldn't be
30. He strongly believes that unless we interest more young people in learning the craft, nobody ..... how to make hand-blown glass in the future.  
A) won't know      B) will know      C) will know not      D) would know
31. Students often ..... Computeres at home if they have them.  
A) are using      B) used      C) uses      D) use
32. if the students share information on social media with their friends, it ..... accessed by other people, too.  
A) Might be      B) might been      C) might being      D) might was
33. If these words and phrases are in the recording, you ..... Able to recognize them easily.  
A) Would be      B) will      C) will be      D) will being
34. If you're free at the weekend, let's ..... And go shopping together.  
A) meets up      B) meet up      C) met up
35. If you need to make a calculation, what ..... ?  
A) you do usually use  
B) do usually use  
C) do use usually  
D) do you usually use

**Now, read the following sentences and decide the function / usage of each one.**

**1. If students learn to summarise quickly, they will be able to use this skill in future.**

- A) To talk about general truth.  
B) To talk about possible situation.  
C) To talk about unreal situation.



**2. If you had a system that could give a lesson to the class from another country, the students would be very excited.**

- A) Real future possibility.
- B) Imaginary situation.
- C) Giving advice.

## Obligation قاعدة الالزام

والكلمات المطلوبة هي :

Must Mustn't	تعني يجب أو ملزم (لمصلحتي الشخصية) لا يجب علي
Have to Don't have to	تعني ملزم ولكن بفعل مؤثر خارجي وربما لمصلحة الآخرين حتى لا يقع ضرر وليس لمصلحتي الشخصية لست أو لست مضطراً لفعل .....

امثلة :

1. I must drive slowly. أي يجب علي ان اقود السيارة ببطئ لأجل مصلحتي
2. I have to drive slowly. اي انا ملزم بقيادة السيارة ببطئ نتيجة القوانين التي تجبرني على ذلك

ملاحظة : أنتبه للأفراد والجمع عند استعمال **have to**

في اسئلة الوزارة يأتي السؤال باعادة كتابة جملة او اختيار من متعدد لمعنى جملة.

Necessary to	= have to
Not necessary to	= don't have to
Not allowed	= must not

لاحظ الأمثلة التالية :

It **isn't necessary** to switch of the screen.

You **don't have to** switch of the screen

You are **not allowed** to touch this machine.

You **must not** touch this machine.

**Rewrite the following sentences:**

1. It is necessary to change her residence.  
**Rasha has** .....
2. Husam isn't allowed to speak angrily with others.  
**Husam** .....
3. It isn't necessary to get up in the early morning.  
**You** .....
4. It is not necessary to understand all of the words.  
**You** .....  
**She** .....
5. He was only allowed to wear the uniform for a month, for safety reasons.  
**He** .....
6. You are only allowed to visit universities on specially-arranged days.  
**You** .....

## Infinitives and gerunds

هناك العديد من الأفعال التي يأتي بعدها V(ing) وهناك العديد من الأفعال التي يأتي بعدها to + inf. Verb  
ذكر بالكتاب هذه الأفعال فقط عليك حفظها ودراستها:

**Want --- to + V1**

**Afford --- to + V1----- وزارة ٢٠١٧**

**Stop --- V(ing)**

**Correct the verb:**

1. We don't want anybody ..... (know) we are here.
2. She can't afford ..... (buy) a car.
3. When Sam got tired, he stopped ..... (work).
4. You should stop ....., it's not good for your health. (smoke)
5. I want him ..... the wall. (paint)
6. Tom can't even afford ..... a new pair of shoes. (buy)
7. Maha wants ..... some books from the library to read in her leisure time.  
(taking                  to take                  will take                  took)
8. سؤال وزاري ٢٠١٧ I want to get a new apartment but I can't afford ..... money at the moment. (**borrow**)

**جمل من الكتاب**

1. Make notes for what you want ..... (say)
2. If patients wanted ..... this kind of non-conventional treatment, they used to have to consult a private practitioner. (receive)
3. I want ..... (get) a tablet, but I can't afford ..... (buy) one at the moment.
4. How are students able to afford ..... (leave) home?
5. Anyone who stops ..... is old, whether at twenty or eighty. Anyone who keeps learning stays young. (learn) مثل لهنري فورد
6. Manolin's parents want him ..... (stop) ..... With Santiago. (fish)
7. If you drop a course, means to stop ..... a certain subject at university. (study)
8. Many computers have filters which stop people ..... certain websites. (see)
9. My family and I used to go camping once a month, but we stopped .....that when we moved to the city. (do)
10. I stopped ..... at 11 p.m. (work)

## Explaining possibility

## التعبير عن الاحتمالية

يمكن التعبير عن الاحتمالية بطريقتين :

1. يمكن استعمال احدى الكلمات التالية وتستهمل عندما لا نكون متأكدين من صحة المعلومة :

Uncertain / not certain	Unsure/not sure	Possible	Probable	Perhaps	Think	Believe
غير متأكد	غير متأكد / غير واثق	محتمل	محتمل	ربما	يعتقد	يضمن

1. Perhaps Firas is at home now.
2. It is possible that Firas is at home now.
3. I am not sure that Firas is at home now.
4. I think Firas wasn't at home yesterday.

2. او باستعمال اشكال **might** وهي :

Might + inf.	يمكن او محتمل ( مضارع )
Might not + inf.	ليس من المحتمل او من غير المحتمل (نفي)
Might have + V3	كان من المحتمل (ماضي)
Might not have + V3	لم يكن من المحتمل (نفي ماضي)
Can't + inf.	تستهمل عندما نكون متأكدين من عدم صحة المعلومة (مضارع)
Can't have + V3	(ماضي)

### خطوات الحل:

1. نتعامل مع الجملة التي تحتوي على الدلالة ويترك الباقي كما هو.
2. تبدأ الجملة بالفاعل الموجود بعد الدلالة أو المفعول به اذا كانت الجملة مبني للمجهول.
3. تحذف الدلالة وتستهمل بكلمة الاحتمال المناسبة.
4. اذا كانت الجملة مضارع نستخدم must / can't / might + base form
5. اذا كانت الجملة ماضي نستخدم must / can't / might + have + V3
6. اذا وجد في الجملة is / are / am نقلب الى be
7. اذا وجد في الجملة was / were نقلب الى been

Perhaps Issa's phone is broken.  
Issa's phone might be broken

Rewrite the following sentences with the words in brackets.

- Perhaps the players **are** on the court.  
The players ..... (might)
- It is possible Fatima didn't **visit** the castle.  
Fatime ..... (might have)
- I feel unsure that Emad **speaks** two languages.  
Emad ..... (might)
- Perhaps teachers can ask their students to start writing a blog. (might)  
Teachers .....

## Causative verb الفعل السببي

عندما نستعمل الفعل **have** وتصريفاته كفعل سببي يكون معنى الجملة ان الفاعل لم يقم بالفعل بنفسه وانما اجبر او طلب من احد آخر القيام به .

أشكال الفعل **have** هي : **have / has / had / having**

القاعدة العامة :

**Subject + have + object + P.P**

### Examples:

- I always have my food cooked. بمعنى ان الطعام دائماً يُطبخ لي
- Hiyam had her clothes bought for her yesterday. بمعنى ان احد الاشخاص قام بشراء الملابس لهيام يوم امس

طريقة اعادة كتابة الجمل السببية عندما يكون الفاعل غير قائم بالفعل حسب الخطوات التالية:

- نبدأ الجملة بالفاعل .
- نختار احد اشكال **have** (مراعاة الزمن مضارع – ماضي) وكذلك مراعاة الافراد والجمع .
- نضع المفعول به .
- ننهي الجملة بالفعل بعد تحويله الى التصريف الثالث ثم نقطة .

I asked someone to repair my car.

I had my car repaired.

بما ان الجملة في الماضي بدلالة الكلمة asked نُحول الجملة باستعمال احد اشكال have لتعبر عن الماضي وهي had .

**Correct the verb between brackets.**

1. Salwa will have her office ..... tomorrow. (tidy)
2. Waleed had his house ..... last week. (paint)

**Rewrite the following sentences.**

1. Muna didn't translate the article herself.  
Muna had .....
2. I always ask someone to clean my car.  
I always have .....

ورد سؤال وزاري على هذا النوع دورة جيل ٢٠٠٢ / عام ٢٠٢٠ اختيار من متعدد

I asked someone to send my text message.

**The correct causative form of the sentence above is:**

- |                              |                                |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| A) I have sent my message.   | B) I had my text message sent  |
| C) My text message was sent. | D) I had sent my text message. |

الاجابة (ب)

تمارين

**Fill in the correct form of the verb to have:**

1. I ..... my car serviced once a year.
2. Ali ..... his car repaired yesterday.
3. Rasha ..... her hair dyed tomorrow.
4. We ..... our house painted yesterday.

**Fill in the form of the past participle:**

1. Rasha had her eyes ..... (test) yesterday.
2. I will have my recipe ..... (check) tomorrow.

**Choose the correct answer:**

1. I ..... my hair ..... yesterday.  
A) had /cut      B) have/cut
2. Asma ..... her dress ..... yesterday.  
A) Had / shortened      B) will have/ shortened

## LIST OF IRREGULAR VERBS

## قائمة بالأفعال غير المنتظمة

Infinitive	Simple Past	Past Participle	Meaning in Arabic
to awake	awoke	awoken	يستيقظ
to be (am/is/are)	was - were	been	يكون
to become	became	become	يصبح
to begin	began	begun	يبدأ
to bend	bent	bent	ينحني
to bite	bit	bitten	يعض / يقرص
to bleed	bled	bled	ينزف
to blow	blew	blown	ينفخ
to break	broke	broken	يكسر
to bring	brought	brought	يُحضر / يجلب
to build	built	built	يبنى
to burn	burnt/burned	burnt/burned	يحرق
to buy	bought	bought	يشترى
to catch	caught	caught	يمسك
to choose	chose	chosen	يختار
to come	came	come	يأتي
to cost	cost	cost	يكلف
to cut	cut	cut	يقطع
to deal	dealt	dealt	يتفق / يتعامل
to dig	dug	dug	يحفر
to do – (do/does)	did	done	يعمل
to draw	drew	drawn	يرسم
to dream	dreamt/dreamed	dreamt/dreamed	يحلم
to drink	drank	drunk	يشرب
to drive	drove	driven	يقود

to eat	ate	eaten	يأكل
to fall	fell	fallen	يهوي / يسقط
to feed	fed	fed	يُطعم
to feel	felt	felt	يشعر
to fight	fought	fought	يتشاجر
to find	found	found	يجد
to fly	flew	flown	يطير
to forget	forgot	forgotten	ينسى
to freeze	froze	frozen	يتجمد
to get	got	got	يحصل
to give	gave	given	يُعطي
to go	went	gone	يذهب
to grow	grew	grown	ينمو / يزرع
to have	had	had	يملك
to hear	heard	heard	يسمع
to hide	hid	hidden	يخفي / يستتر
to hit	hit	hit	يضرب
to hold	held	held	يمسك
to hurt	hurt	hurt	يؤذي
to keep	kept	kept	يحتفظ
to know	knew	known	يعرف
to lay	laid	laid	يستلقي
to lead	led	led	يقود
to learn	learnt/learned	learnt/learned	يتعلم
to leave	left	left	يغادر / يهجر
to let	let	let	يدع
to lie	lay	lain	يكذب



to light	lit	lit	يضيئ
to lose	lost	lost	يخسر
to make	made	made	يعمل
to mean	meant	meant	يعني
to meet	met	met	يقابل
to pay	paid	paid	يدفع
to prove	proved	proved/proven	يثبت
to put	put	put	يضع
to read	read	read	يقرأ
to ride	rode	ridden	يركب / يمتطي
to ring	rang	rung	يرن / يقرع
to rise	rose	risen	يرتفع
to run	ran	run	يركض
to say	said	said	يقول
to see	saw	seen	يرى
to sell	sold	sold	يبيع
to send	sent	sent	يرسل
to shake	shook	shaken	يهز
to shine	shone	shone	يلمع
to shoot	shot	shot	يطلق النار
to show	showed	showed/shown	يُظهر
to shut	shut	shut	يغلق
to sing	sang	sung	يغني
to sit	sat	sat	يجلس
to sleep	slept	slept	ينام
to smell	smelt	smelt	يشم
to speak	spoke	spoken	يتكلم

to spend	spent	spent	يُضي / يصرف
to stand	stood	stood	يقف
to steal	stole	stolen	يسرق
to stick	stuck	stuck	يُصق
to swim	swam	swum	يسبح
to take	took	taken	يأخذ
to teach	taught	taught	يُعلم
to tear	tore	torn	يُمزق
to tell	told	told	يُخبر
to think	thought	thought	يفكر
to throw	threw	thrown	يرمي
to understand	understood	understood	يفهم
to wear	wore	worn	يلبس
to win	won	won	يربح / يفوز
to write	wrote	written	يكتب

النجاح قمة لا يرتقي سلمها الا اصحاب الهمم العالية  
لأن همتهم تقودهم الى المواصله وان تعثرت خطاهم